

ANDREWS IS IN
THEIR POWER.Merely a Puppet in the Hands
of a Big Tammany-
Padrone Combine.

BLOOD MONEY FOR THE VOTES

Slave Drivers Look After the
Ballots, Andrews Gives Work
to the Victims.

COMMISSIONER, EXPLAIN THIS.

You Wrote One Thing to Father
Bandini and Another to
Mr. Romme.What the padrone pays for the privilege
which he enjoys at the hands of
the city department officials is a question
which ever since "The Evening
World" started out to expose the evils

Department of Street Cleaning.
City of New York.
New York, February 21, 1894.

(Mr. Edward Romme)
117 Mulberry St., City.

Your letter of January 27th, requesting me to give you an
opportunity to place some men to work on removing snow, was received
and is referred to the Superintendent, who will employ men as
they are needed. A very large number of men are offered but we
can employ only those that are required. In case of a very heavy
snowfall a very large number would be required. If there is occa-
sion to call upon you we will do so.

Respectfully,
M. J. Andrews
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

of the slave system has been asked again
and again. Employment agents, as the
padrones are, with greater powers than
ever conferred upon any employ-
ment agent, with authority, as it seems,
to dispense the patronage of some of the
departments, to put men upon the pay-
roll of the City Government, to demand
a fee for doing so, and to rob the la-
borer of half his earnings, as well as
to receive other blood money, it is gen-
erally believed that they must return
some equivalent to the political bosses
who shower these favors upon them.
But outside of the bribery aspect of the
case there is another which serves to
authorize the will of the honest American
voter.

The padrones do not enjoy the
fruits of all the blood money is conceded.
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election day to vote just as the slave-
drivers order.
They know nothing of the candidates,
and, on account of the lives which they
lead, care less. All they know is that
in order to provide the dry bread for
their families, they must do as their
employer demands, and cast the ballot
which he directs.

That is a nutshell, is the story of
the padrone's power. It explains in
many ways his influence in the city of
New York, and the fact that, in spite
of all the stories told concerning the
perilous system, Street-Cleaning com-
missioner Andrews and other heads of
departments dare not shut them off.
The thousands of votes cast on Elec-
tion day by the Italian laborer for
Tammany candidates is the chief equiv-
alent paid for the patronage and the
influence wielded by the padrones.

It is in the interest of the padrone
that the men who help them rob their
poor countrymen should be retained in
office. It is not in the power of the
laborer to do otherwise than vote as
directed. His very existence depends
upon his master's good will.
So one knows and understands that
power better than Street-Cleaning com-
missioner William S. Andrews. It may
be that he had decided a few days ago,
when he wrote that letter to Rev. Father
Bandini, to cast off the political chain
to meet the padrones and to see that poor
laborers received the full benefit of all
the law allowed.

If the Commissioner did resolve upon
such a course it is certain that he
quickly changed his mind, for his
actions since then prove he is doing the
opposite thing.

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PRESTON IS
AFTER THEM.

(Continued from First Page.)
one hundred and twenty-fifth street.
A few days ago he received an invita-
tion from the Commercial Loan and Trust
Company, called on Mr. Hornwell, who is a
man of business and who wanted to
engage in that business in a small way,
while his wife attended to the station-
ery business.

Mr. Hornwell lacked about \$100 of the
capital he required, and decided to visit
Messrs. Clarke & Johnson, with a view
of securing a loan for that amount. He
made his first payment of \$25 on Monday
last. He was told that his application
for a loan would be considered on Monday
next. He was also informed that the Com-
mercial Loan and Trust Company was
meeting of the Board of Directors on
last Thursday evening.

Mr. Hornwell's exposure of the
concern in "The Evening World" the
other day, yesterday called at the Com-
mercial Loan and Trust Company, and in-
formed that he might possibly receive
his money on Monday morning.

There is a clause in the Company's
agreement which states that if the funds
of the Company are not sufficient to
make a loan, the applicant must wait
until the time an application for a loan is
made, action in the matter is postponed.

Mr. Hornwell called attention to this
clause, and asked perhaps Mr. Hornwell
was not to be paid until the next day.
He was told that the Company was not
in a position to make a loan at present.

At the end of ten weeks there are
still at funds available, what then?
asked Mr. Hornwell.

Mr. Hornwell replied with a most pre-
sumptuous and insolent answer. He said
there are always plenty of funds avail-
able.

Mr. Hornwell declined to pay his share
of the loan, and the Commercial Loan and
Trust Company has commenced opera-
tions over in Brooklyn.

Here is the new advertisement of the
concern which appeared in a local paper
yesterday:

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums from \$25 to \$100, on furniture, life insurance
policies, stocks of mercurial, real estate,
notes, etc., repayable in weekly, monthly,
quarterly, semi-annual, or annual install-
ments. Call or write to
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., 111
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The manager of the Brooklyn office, at
171 Remsen street, is John Cunningham.
Here is the new advertisement of the
concern which appeared in a local paper
yesterday:

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STUDENT OUTRAGES.

Cornell University Disgraced by
Its Under Classmen.

Practical Murder Results from the
Franks of Sophomores.

Chlorine Gas at a Freshman Banquet
—Talk of Lynching.

(By Associated Press.)
ITHACA, Feb. 21.—This little city is
in a state of intense excitement over
outrages committed last night by the
Sophomores of Cornell University, in the
effort to prevent the banquet of the
Freshmen. The death of Miss Jackson,
a colored woman who acted as cook for
the students, was one result of the dis-
graceful proceedings.

Indignation reached such a pitch that
lynching was talked of at one time.
The Freshman banquet was appointed
to occur at the old Masonic Hall on
Toga street. For a week previous the
under classmen had been at swords
point. Numerous beatings had occurred,
and more than once had the spirit of
class rivalry outbursts its proper
proportions. On one occasion a Sophomore
attacked by a crowd of Freshmen, drew
a revolver and snapped the trigger, but
found that the weapon was empty.

The city officials, recognizing approach-
ing trouble, tried to regulate police
force on the banquet night and added a
large number of specials. The Fresh-
men, enraged and the campus and
started down the hill to have their feast.
When they reached the hall where they
were to eat, they found the entrance was
barred by four or five hundred Sophomores,
"townsies" and Seniors, who proceeded to
throw stones and bricks at the Freshmen.

Potatoes, eggs, stones and what not
were thrown at the Freshmen. The Fresh-
men, who were armed with sticks and
clubs, quickly ran to the hall, where they
were locked up. While the Freshmen
were being taken to the hall, the Sophomores
were trying to effect the escape of the prison-
ers. The Freshmen quietly stole up the
stairs and held their breath, for which
they indulged in taunts and college songs.

Later the Sophomores committed a
barbaric trick on the Freshmen. Six
hundred doors filled the air and the hall was
emptied. Several men were carried from
the building, and the Freshmen were
announced that their enemies had gener-
ated chlorine gas against the hall.

The Freshmen were ordered to be removed.
Prompts efforts were made to resuscitate
the asphyxiated students by the applica-
tion of ammonia and stimulants. The
Freshmen were with rings.

The police took the Freshmen to the hall
and removed the Freshmen to the hall.
The Freshmen were taken to the hall and
removed the Freshmen to the hall.

It was discovered that the Sophomores
were using a generator of the deadly gas
placed a generator of the deadly gas
placed a generator of the deadly gas.

The police took the Freshmen to the hall
and removed the Freshmen to the hall.
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It was discovered that the Sophomores
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Here go the Concoats.



Some \$30
Melton Overcoats
for \$10

THE value in one of these coats
at \$10 is absolutely phenom-
enal. Quality beyond any compari-
son with any but the very best.

Not so many now as there were.
Bargain hunters got them. But
that don't make any difference to us.
Anybody can have them. We're
satisfied if we don't carry anything
over.

And we sincerely hope you'll take
all we have—even at \$10.

E. O. THOMPSON
TAILOR, CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER.
245 BROADWAY.
Between Park Place and Murray St.

**300 Pair Men's Button,
Lace and Congress Shoes.**
(Miscellaneous Lot.)
Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Formerly \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50.
Price to close out.

PAISLEY'S
397 6th Avenue,
Bet. 4th & 5th Streets.

MUST BE SOLD BEFORE APRIL 1.
In consequence of REFUSING FROM BUSI-
NESS, the entire stock of FURNITURE, CAR-
PETS, etc., of

SPIES BROTHERS,
1524 and 1526 Third Ave., cor. 86th St.
Furnished Rooms Wanted.

WANTED: Furnished room with, including bed,
bath, and kitchen, during day; house
must be first-class in all particulars; permanent
or semi-permanent; location, state, locality,
etc., to be given in full. Address, Box 272,
World, up-town.

STEAMER USES OIL FOR FUEL
The Baku Standard Held Fourteen
Hours by an Ice Floe.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—After a
passage of great severity occupying
thirty-four days the British tank steam-
er Baku Standard, Capt. Brown, arrived
at Point Breeze yesterday. She was
propelled across the ocean by steam
generated by the use of oil instead of
coal, and the undertaking was a perfect
success.

On Feb. 3, in latitude 47.30, longitude
67.20, at midnight she became fast in
a heavy ice field, and was held for
fourteen hours. The crew, however,
were not discouraged, and all hands suffered
intensely from the cold. Ship compasses
and oil in the bunker lamps froze.

MORE HUMMING WHEELS.
Industry Reviving in Many Con-
necticut Towns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—The new
Anchor Mill, in Windsor Locks, started
to-day manufacturing tissue paper, and
giving employment to about 100 hands.
The Torrington factories have all
started in full time, including the Co-
bra Mill, Turner & Sonum, hard-
ware manufacturers; the Union Hard-
ware Company and C. Hotchkiss,
Brothers & Co.

The Home factory in Plainville is run-
ning nicely.
William the Windham Cotton
Mill and the A. G. Turner Mill have
both resumed work on full time.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.
A Dividend of \$1,424,841.84 May
Be Paid Stockholders.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—According to Act-
ing Auditor Barrington, the World's
Fair directors will have \$1,424,841.84
which can be applied to a stock dividend
when the corporation's liabilities, actual
and estimated, are deducted from the as-
sets.

The report shows that the total ex-
penditures up to Jan. 31, 1894, were
\$2,845,000.00, and the total receipts were
\$2,845,000.00, leaving a balance on the
right side of the ledger of \$1,424,841.84,
but from this balance the estimated li-
abilities of the corporation are deducted,
leaving the net balance, which will
probably be returned to the stockholders.

Farm Hand Held to a Fortune.
(By Associated Press.)
DUNKIRK, N.